The effect upon Congress of such a message as the President has outlined in his mind to-day is problematical. At first blush it would seem that he would, by making a plea for poace, abso-Intely loss all control of the Senate and House and divide Congress into two factions, the larger of which would be in favor of a prompt declaration of war against Spain. The action of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate in deciding informally to-day to report one of the several warlike resolutions pending be-fore it as soon as the President's message is received indicates the general sentiment of the Henate. The like committee in the House has taken no action as yet, but it is very evident that a majority of its members and the rank and file find sufficient cause for war in the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry, and that they are waiting very impatiently for the President's message in order that they may enact war legislation immediately without being discourteous to the President of the United States.

Notwithstanding these outward indications of the temper of Congress there is in the minds of many members of both Louses another side to the question. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Hitt and Acting Chairman Adams of the Foreign Affairs Committee and other leaders of the House are as strong peace men as President Mo-Kinley is, and none has any patience with the warlike spirit that now dominates the House of Representatives. In the Senate the case stands in a measure the same. Vice-President Hobart, while not perhaps a peace man, is a confidant of President McKinley, and has consulted him hourly since the Spanish controversy became acute. It is understood that he supports the President's attitude, and influential Senators on both sides of the chamber are not at all certain that the President may not be able to present such strong reasons why a peaceful rather than a warlike policy should be pursued as to induce Congress to approve his message.

But whether these men are right or wrong, the fact is that, as at present outlined, the main feature of the President's forthcoming communication to Congress will be a plea for peace. It will recite the history of the long diplomatic controversy with Spain, and, setting forth the argument that the only justification for intervention is found in the desire to advance the cause of humanity and civilization, he may carry out his original purpose and ask Congress for a large appropriation to continue the work of relieving the starvation and suffering among the wretched inhabitants of Cuba.

There is apparently a concerted movement on foot throughout the country, whether voluntary or otherwise, to convince the President that there is yet a desire for peace, notwithstanding the prospect of war. His mail to-day was burdened with appeals for peace from business organizations, and telegrams to the same effect were showered upon his office table from morning until night. Those who agree with the President that peace should be maintained at almost any cost have urged their constituents in every State to let the President hear from them, and the result is plainly manifest. Congressmen, as a rule, tell him that the time for talking peace has gone by. They do not agree with him that a sufficient cause for war has not yet been found, but they have not yet told himthat they will desert his leadership should he continue to recommend peace. They may do this, however, when his message is read to them.

PATRIOTIC BROOKLYN WOMEN. They Organize an Auxiliary Corps to Aid the National Guard.

One hundred patriotic Brooklyn women, most of them relatives of National Guardsmen, met at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory yesterday to make preparations for war. Miss Julia A. Burdell, who was instrumental in bringing the women together, said it was proposed to organize the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the National Guard for a manifold purpose, viz: To assist in the work of transporting the militia to the front, providing nurses, and furnishing to the militiamen such necessities as the Government does not provide for its defenders.

"We hope our services may not be needed." said Miss Burdell, "We are for peace, but still we believe trouble is sure to come, and we know that preparation is half the battle."

The Auxiliary Corps was then formally organized, and the officers chosen are: Miss Julia A. Burdell, President; Mrs. Lie Nutling, Treasure; Miss Marie Onderdonk, Secretary to the President. If was stated that a number of trained nurses from the various Brooklyn hospitals were ready to start at a moment's notice. The President said the organization proposed and only to render assistance to the men who might lose their husbands be called upon to fish, but to help the women and children who might lose their husbands the folicers to the men who might be called upon to fishe, but to help the women and children who might lose their husbands and thing case it is captured in soft in case it is season to longer that the sattlement obligatory on the part of either nation. Such matters in the which would make such treatment obligatory on the part of either nation. Such matters may have been provided for in some measure by treaty, but all our treaties with Spain are of old date, and, at any rate, war puts an end to all treaties. Suppose that Spain are of old date, and, at any rate, war puts an end to all treaties. Suppose that Spain or the United States were puts an end to all treaties. Suppose that Spain are of old date, and, at any rate, war puts an end to all treaties. Suppose that Spain or the United States were puts

President said the organization proposed not only to render assistance to the men who might be called upon to fight, but to help the women and children who might lose their husbands and fathers. With a view to assisting dependent relatives, it was decided to get complete rosters of every mil tla company in Brooklyn, together with the addresses of the members. The following committees were then selected: Transportation, Mrs. J. D. A. Onderdonk, Mrs. Oregier, Mrs. Arthur Jarrett; finance, Mrs. C. R. Sikman; hospitals, Mrs. Nelson Wr'te, Mrs. Pope. Mrs. Frederick C. Dennington; entertainments, Miss Wingate (daughter of Gen. George W. Wingate), Miss Haigh, Mrs. George Ball; subscriptions, Mrs. D. K. Case, Miss Jennie Stokes; freight, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Canderdonk, and Miss Stokes; mending, Mrs. H. L. Cochran and Mrs. W. F. Haigh; flag pin, Miss Marle Onderdonk, and Miss C. Ayer; nurses' uniforms, Miss M. G. Peck; press, Miss May Stokes; by-laws, Mrs. George W. Wingate, Miss Charlotte Banks, Miss Cora Knox; vetorans, Mrs. Huyler; Board of Managers, Mrs. H. H. Quick, Forty-seventh Regiment; Mrs. Tobey, Fourteenth Regiment; Mrs. Tobey, Fourteenth Regiment; Mrs. Tobey, Fourteenth Regiment; Mrs. Tobey, Fourteenth Regiment; Mrs. I. L. Witte, for War Veterans' Union; Mrs. Sage, for Second Brigade Signal Corps; Miss W. J. Denke, for Troop C.

The corps will meet at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and every Saturday thereafter until further notice.

NAVAL CADETS GRADUATE.

Diplomas and Swords Given to Them-Assign-

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.-Thirty-nine naval cadets of the first class received orders to-day to report for sea duty. The orders were received from the Navy Department early this morning, and Capt. Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy, delivered to each of the graduates his diploms. The young officers had been anticipating these orders and awaiting their reception with anxiety. Each cadet received a sword. They will be assigned principally as watch officers on various ships. The parents of some of the youngsters were at the Naval Academy to bid good-by to them.

The cadets were assigned to ships as follows:
L. A. Cotton, Columbia: W. G. Briggs, Wermont; Z. E. Briggs, Minneapolis; M. H. Brown, Texas; C. Boone, New York; C. A. A bele. Brooklyn; W. P. Cronan, Brooklyn; J. Halligan, Jr., Brooklyn; F. T. Evans, Massachusetts; J. A. Hand, Brooklyn; D. C. Hanrahan, Minneapolis; T. L. Johnson, Massachusetts; U. S. Macy, Brooklyn; R. N. Marble, Brooklyn; B. W. Me-Entyre, New York; C. P. Nelson, Vermont; G. P. Pettingill, New York; G. L. Smith, Columbia; F. L. Pinney, Vermont; W. G. Roper, Vermont; W. C. Watts, H. C. Dinger, J. S. Graham, E. Woods, and A. N. Mitchell, Columbia; F. L. Pinney, Vermont; W. G. Roper, Vermont; W. C. Watts, H. C. Dinger, J. S. Graham, E. Woods, and A. N. Mitchell, Columbia; W. R. Tarty and W. T. Tarrant, Vermont; G. C. Sweet, J. F. Babcock, E. T. Costein, Minneapolis; Hearry W. Williams, H. J. Elson, and Louis, S. Shane, Massachusetts; G. W. Fuller and H. T. Wricht, Texas, J. S. Graham, New York; W. B. Wells and F. L. Sheffield, Brooklyn, and J. A. Schoffield, Minneapolis.

Of the above named cadets J. F. Babcock, W. S. Briggs, G. C. Sweet are New Yorkers. The bending away of the first class non promotes the socond class to their places. Cadet Lieutenant-Commander, H. G. Sparrow, Onlo; Adutant, Allen Huchaman, Indiann; Chief Petty Officer, F. P. Helm, Kentucky; Lieutenants S. H. M. Gleason, Kansas; J. K. Iausskig, at large; Ernest A. Welchert, Connecticut; L. H. Thomas, at large; Junior Lioutenants, C. H. Woodward, Georgia; Edward B. Fenner, New York; H. E. Lackey, at large; Samuel Major, Kentucky; Ensigns, Charles H. Fishe: Pennsylvania; John W. Greenslade, Onlo; Edgar B. Larimer, Kansas; Guy A. Bisset, Kentucky.

In the first class John Halligan, Jr., of Massachusetts graduated No. 1, and Henry Williams of Maryland No. 2. ceived a sword. They will be assigned principally as watch officers on various ships. The

& x Hundred Sioux Indians Want to Fight Spain. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 2 .- Six hundred toux Indians, under the leadership of six fightc braves from Pine Ridge Agency, have ten ared their services to Gov. Lee to reinforce the state militis. They say they are only too will-ing to go to war if permitted to fight Spain. Most of these Indians were with Sitting Bull at the too searce of Gen. Custer and the Seventh Cavalra

as there is no direct necessity or cause for war. | NON-COMBATANTS IN WAR.

In the Hauds of a Moetile Nation Their Bight

PERTIS THEY MAY MEET AND PRO TECTION THEY MAY EXPECT.

Are Only Such as Il Concedes to Thom-American Citizens Would Be Well to Get Speedily Out of Spain it War Is Declared. In case of war between the United States and Spain, the rights and status of the citizens of either country who might be on hostile ground at the outbreak of war and what sort of treatment they might expect at the hands of the authorities are interesting questions. There are Spaniards in great numbers in the United States who own stores and real estate within our borders, and Americans own large commercial interests and much property in Spanish territory. Merchant ships of each nation are usually to be found in the other's waters and harbors, loaded with wares which are individual property. Besides the persons who have fixed abodes and places of business in the countries foreign to them, there are also travellers in considerable numbers who might be caught on hostile shores at the beginning of a war. How would the authorities of each country regard the persons who were subjects of the other country, and what treatment might be expected for them and their property under the so-called rules of modern warfare!

Perhaps there is no one in this city better able to answer these questions than Frederic R. Coudert. "War," he said last night, " is a resort to force and violence. In olden times when two nations went to war it was considered that every individual of each nation was at the same time at war with every indi-vidual of the other nation. They might rob and spoil and kill the people of the enemy upon their own account or as part of an army. Many of these doings have fallen into disrepute in later days, and there has grown up a system which is denominated that of civilized warfare, but there are no rules to govern it.

"War is barbarism, and it cannot be made either humane or civilized. It is true that we do not hang our prisoners of war to the pardarm at sea nor shoot them upon land, and that attacks upon the lives or property of non-combatants have fallen into disrepute, but the limit to which nations may go in the use of violence depends solely upon themselves and the circumstances in each case.

"It is, however, no longer the custom to look upon or to treat the individuals owing allegiance to a hostile nation as public enemies, to sequestrate their properties, or to drive them out of the country. Of course, the Minister of a hostile the country. Of course, the Minister of a hostile country is not permitted to remain. He owes no duty to any one but his own country, and to allow him to remain would be to maintain a spy and an avowed eneny in the midst of the people. Since many of the consular agents of nations have been intrusted with duties and powers which are of a semi-diplomatic order, such of them as came under this head would naturally be forced to leave also. Ordinarily, consular agents who confine thomselves to duties purely of a mercantile nature are not generally disturbed. When the Minister of one country leaves another it is the custom nowadays. turbed. When the Minister of one country leaves another it is the custom nowadays for him to request that the Minister of some other country which is at peace with the one he is leaving should undertake to care for the subjects of his country who remain, and look after their lives, liberty and property interests, and the right of the friendly Minister to assume such duties is generally recognized among civilized nations. No Spanized among civilized nations. No Spanized who chose to remain in the United States and no American who chose to remain in Spain or any of her possessions would have any occasion, probably, to fear molestation at the hands of the authorities of either country so long as he attended strictly to his own business and did nothing to give rise to an impression that he was a public enemy or a spy for his own country.

properties belonging to the citiens of a hostile nation, but commerce has so welded the nations of the earth and so dominates their policies that this custom no longer holds. Still, in this respect again, all would depend upon want was considered the better policy. If the possession of those properties by hostile owners was thought to be a public danger or the use of the properties was needed in carrying on the war, there would probably be no hesitation on the part of either Spain or the United States in seizing them forth with. When the armies of the North were in the South during the civil war, they did not hesitate to seize whatever was needed for their support, nor to destroy what might be used directly for the comfort or use of the opposing army.

army.

In this city whose interests also lie here. They are in business, and perhaps their sympathies in a contest between the two countries would be with us. We are a cool-headed and law-abiding people, and I do not imagine that so long as these persons did not make themselves personsily objectionable they would need to apprehend any disturbance or injury to themselves or their property. As regards Americans in Spain, I think the case would be different. The Spanish are a hot-headed people and you can never tell what a mob will do anywhere. From what I know of Spain and the Spanish, my advice to all Americans in Spanish territory would be to buy a ticke and the Spanish in the state of the total the state of the board of the borders by non-life the state of the board of the borders by non-life the state of the st

Even our own people, when in a hostile section of the country, were considered to have no rights as against the Government, although they were not to be injured through malice or wantonness, and it was ordered that strict accounts should be keet of the property taken so that the United States might make payment or reparation for the goods taken from loyal citizens. This payment was made, however, only as an act of equity and not of right."

OUBA MUST RE FREE.

Plata Talk by the House Committee on In-

WASHINGTON, April 2.-The House Invalid Pensions Committee have favorably reported the bill introduced by Representative Chickering of New York, "to encourage enlistments by vet-erans of the late war during the coming war with Spain." It provides that in the event of war no person now on the pension rolls who shall enlist in either the army or the navy shall by that enlistment be deprived of his pension, but that it shall continue during his term of enlistment and thereafter. The report of the committee, which was unanimous, is as follows:
"The object of this bill is to secure early en-

listments in the army and navy of the United States, in case enlistments are invited by the Government, by those who are able-bodied and bore arms on either side of the conflict in the late civil war. In case of war the services of capable and experienced men are much more valuable than those of equal patriotism and valor who have not been baptized in the fire of battle. Recent events make it more than probable that considerable addition to our land and naval forces will soon become necessary. "Within seventy miles of our shores lies a

beautiful and fruitful island, with a population composed of intelligent and liberty-loving human beings, entitled to be treated as such. This island is ruled by Spain, and has been since the discovery of the Western continent by Christopher Columbus. Whenever the attention of Spain has been diverted from this colony the people have prospered and made rapid advancement, but no sooner has considerable progreas been made in civilization and the accumulation of wealth than the oppressive hand of the mother country has been placed en this people, and oppression of the men and brutal and bestial outrage of the women has followed, while every form of taxation has been resorted to to rob the people of the fruits of their toil and keep them in a condition of abject servitude. This oppressed people has struggled for a good government, which has been repeatedly promised but never given. A few years ago a Cuban rebellion, promising success, was only subdued by piedges of reform, but no sooner had the robels laid down their arms than every promise was broken, every assurance disregarded, and every form of outrage resorted to.

"In the struggle for liberty now in progress this people has been subjected to almost every form of barbarity. The men have been treactionally surfered, the fair women and beautiful girls have been the victims of the lust of brutal Spanish soldiers, and finally, the old men, the women and children have been hered like cattle and then starved. It is stated to easy that Spain now promises to turn these weak people into the barren and desolate fields to secure food if they can. If they co now it is to die in the open woods and swamps, for food is not to; be had. Those whose words are not to be doubted and recently from the island, tell us that haggard, starving mothers sit with their starved and dead bables in their arms, waiting for liberty are shot by Spanish soldiers. This is but, an incident in Spain's mode of exterminating a people she cannot conquer.

"The United States will permit no interference by any European power. The time is at hand when she herself must interfere, for true Americanism can tolerate no more of this barbarity. But a few weeks since a magnificent warship of the American Navy made a friendly visit to the harbor of Havana. She was taken in charge by a Spanish pilot, an officer of Spain, conducted to an anchorage but little used, and placed directly over a submarine mine planted ress been made in civilization and the accumulation of wealth than the oppressive hand of the

by Spanish officials, and known to the Spanish Government.

"The representative of the Spanish nation in Washington, while beguiling our Executive with smiles of pretended friendship and promises of immediate measures to end the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba, was writing and sending to Spain letters abusing the loved and respected Chief Magistrate of this Republic, Caught in the act, he was requested to quit our shores, but while he yet lingwed there came the appalling nows that 'The Maine is blown up and hundreds of hrave and patriotic seamen have been sent to the presence of their Maker without a moment's warning. Spain not only denies complicity in this crime that has no parallel in modern history, but denies the crime itself. She makes no effort to discover or punish the criminal, for she knows such effort, honestly made, will demonstrate to the world her own cowardly criminality and responsibility. Spanish officials alone had the means or knowledge necessary to secure the explosion of that mine beneath the Maine. Mines and powerful torpedoes do not floot about Havana harbor like builheads in a pend.

"It is true that the destruction of the Maine."

padoes do not float about Havana harbor bullheads in a pond.

"It is true that the destruction of the Maine is but an incident of the whole transaction, but it is an incident of such magnitude and horror that the civilized world shudders at its mention. American blood has been shed and our American homes desolated. The feeling is widespread and universal that the hand of Spain must be taken from the throat of the Cubans. We are fully aware that the fool of that cruei,

ican homes desolated. The reeing is widespread and universal that the hand of Spain
must be taken from the throat of the Cubans.
We are fully aware that the foot of that cruel,
crafty, degenerate, and bigoted nation has
never been planted on a foot of God's green
earth but murder, misrule, outrage, and desolation have followed. The United States is the
proper guardian of the rights of all the people
of the Western Hemisphere, and is able and
willing to insure a decent rogard for the rights
of mankind.
"In this struggle Cuba has roslly won her independence. In open civilized warfare she has
triumphed. War is terrible and to be avoided,
if possible, without sacrificing national honor.
It was once said, 'War, pestilence, and famine
are the three greatest calamities that can befall
mankind.' May it not be truly said that Spanish rule, war, pestilence, and famine are the
four greatest calamities that can befall
mankind, and that Spanish rule is the greatest of
all wherever tolerated? Spanish rule is misrule. Can this nation tolerate these things?
Our President insulted, our navy blown up,
our marines murdered by Spanish officials, our
neighbors murdered, staved, outraged, and
still no just cause for armed interference? A
Spanish war fleet on its way here, and still no
cause for action?

"The verdict of the people of this nation has
been rendered. It is approved by all thinking,
reasoning, civilized human beings. Cubans
murdered and starved on the land, and American seamen and sallors and marines murdered
on the high seas. Can we wonder that the men
who "wore the blue" and those who "wore the
gray" in 1861-65, and who know what war is,
long to avenge these wrongs and make Cuba
free! This bill says that they may, when the
time comes, without losing any right they now
possess. All patiently wait the action of the
Executive—our trusted President—hoping with
him that diplomacy may win without a resort
to arms, but in the meantime it is well to prepare for what may be inevitable, for Cuba must
be free."

CANADA SIDES WITH US. No Doubt Where Her Sympathies Are in Our

TOBONTO, April 2.-1f there should be wa between the United States and Spain, what would be the attitude of Canadal Since the tragic destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor there has been a complete revulsion of sentiment throughout the Dominion. The change is most marked and unmistakable. The spectacle of prolonged butcheries at the very threshold of the great republic and of the Washington Government hanging back, reluctant to in tervene, gave occasion for ultra-Britishers to remark in justification of the imperial policy that the United States could no more interfere

case of Armenia. Then came the explosion of the battleship, and it is hard to say whether horror

in the case of Cuba than Britain could in the

case of Armenia. Then came the explosion of the battleship, and it is hard to say whether horror at the deed or amazed admiration for a nation exhibiting noble and united restraint in spite of such terrible provocation predominated among Canadians.

With only one exception, and that exception a Toronto journal which brought on itself universal condemnation by permitting a jeering, shameless rhyme to appear in its news columns, the newspapers of Canada had nothing but praise for the majestic but ominous silence of the United States Government during the investigation of the disaster. The finding of the Court of Inquiry was anticipated on all sides in the Dominion, and the firm, unfinching policy of the United States in this crisis has wrought Canadian admiration and sympathy almost to a pitch of enthusiasm.

That, after such an injury and with such an opportunity to get possession of Cuba, the policy of the United States is neither for vengeance nor aggrandizement, but for the sacred cause of liberty, compels Canada's applause. Only jingos of the most arrant type, who make a business of ranting for the sake of notoriety, and a few fire-caters, who are forever hawking their loyalty aloud and insulting the non-British universe in the hope of getting an insperial title or decoration, have withined expressions of admiration for the United States at this time. Should the freeing of Cuba involve the republic in war with Spain, there is absolutely no doubt on which side Canadian sympathies would be. The siumboring kinship of the South has not been se warmed and aroused in the history of the race on this continent, and Anglo-Baxon to the north for an aroused in South has not been so warned and aroused in the history of the race on this continent, and speculations are heard regarding the effect on the world's progress if these two branches of the same family presented a united instead of a di-vided front toward all other nations.

SPAIN FINDS A MARE'S NEST

INSINUATIONS THAT JUNTA EXPLO-SIVES BLEW UP THE MAINE.

outsh Mintater Lans Stefere Senate Co

tee an Amenytt of J. D. Bennett About a Feculiar Explosive He Dickered with the Junta About. The Junta Wouldn't Pay for It and Says That's All There is of It. The details of a scheme whose object is to suggest that the United States battleship Maine was blown up by Cubans were made public yesterday. The first knowledge that any one here had that such a scheme was on foot came through despatches from Washington received yesterday afternoon which stated that the Spanish Minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, had received from the Spanish Consul-General at New York and had filed with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the copy of an affidavit made and sworn to by Joseph D. Bennett of 207 Forty-fourth street, Brooklyn. The despatches also stated that Señor Baldasano had investigated the state-ments of the affidavit and had then laid all the

here, Gen. Henry L. Burnett. From Assistant United States District Attor ney Baldwin the following statement was ob-

tained yesterday: "On March 26 the Spanish Consul-General at this port filed in this office an affidavit purport-ing to be signed and sworn to by Joseph D. Bennett on March 24. Concerning the contents of this affidavit this office is now making an in-

vestigation."
No other information in reference to the affidavit could be obtained from the District Attor ney's office, further than that the allegations contained in the affidavit might be susceptible of proof. The endeavor to secure this proof is now being made.

Joseph D. Bennett is a brass founder, an Englishman, about 60 years of age, and is reported to be wealthy. He has experimented with high explosives for several years. He said yesterday

Joseph D. Bennett is a brass founder, an Englishman, about 60 years of age, and its reported to be wealthy. He has experimented with high explosive for several years. He said yesterday.

"A few years age I discovered the secret for making are applosive four hundred times under the property of the manufacture of which was much less than althor powder or dynamite, and the cost of the manufacture of which was much less than althor powder or dynamite, and the cost of the manufacture of which was much less than althor powder or dynamite, and the cost of the manufacture of which was much less than althor powder or dynamite, and the cost of the manufacture of which was much less than althor powder or dynamite. The property of the Junta Accordingly in the for the purchase of the contents of the Junta Accordingly in the property of the Junta Accordingly t

hands. He said its contents were all straight and would be proven to lesso.

From casual remarks dropped by Bennett, Rubens and the Consul-General one might infer that the substance of the affidavit is as follows: When Bennett failed to get any money out of the Junta he kept watch of the men who had witnessed the experiments. He came to the conclusion that Dr. Aguero had made some of the explosive, He was informed that Aguero had sent some of the explosive. Not long after, the Maine blew up. Judging from the character of the explosion and the time of the alleged arrival of some of his explosive in Cuba. he concluded that the battleship was destroyed by an explosive made from his formula. These inferences were made known to Bennett. His reply was:

"You may infer what you please. It may be that I shall soon decide to tell all I know. If I do, you will know whether or not the inferences are correct."

The Cubans, of course, have been in the habit of buying explosives. They need them in their business.

SHIP INSURANCE ON A WAR BASIS. War Risks on \$50,000,000 of Property-One Company Regards War as Already On.

There was another rush yesterday to get war risks underwritten on vessels and cargoes. The rates were advanced further in a number of instances, so that they were practically on a war basis. Regarding the situation, President Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company said: We are taking the view that a state of war

really exists at the present time, the blowing up

of the Maine having been the first hostile act. The sending of the Spanish torpedo boat flotills to American waters and the naval movements of both countries bear out the view, all that remains being the firing of the guns, and this may begin at any time. No formal declaration of begin at any time. No formal declaration of war is necessary, though a good many persons seem to think that such a declaration must be made. It has been quite a common thing for wars to begin without any declaration of war. Mr. Ravon quoted the war risk rate upon American salling vessels to or from West Indian ports or ports on the east coast of South America at 5 per cent., and on American steamships to or from the same ports at 1 to 14 per cent. One risk was taken on an American salling vessel loading at a port on the south side of Cuba at 712 per cent., and a similar rate, Mr. Raven stated, would be charged upon American goods loading at a Cuban port in a neutral vessel. In fact, he believed the danger of seizure was oven greater in such a case, as an American vessel would be likely to complete loading and to hurry away much quicker when the fighting began than would a neutral vessel. His company, Mr. Raven said, had declined to take war risks upon cargoes to go to Cuba upon any except vessels sailing prompily.

The war risk rate upon American goods by neutral salling vessels from West Indian ports and ports on the cast coast of South America was 19 of 1 per cent., and upon neutral steamships from the same ports 18 of 1 per cent. to 14 of 1 per cent. These rates were low, because there is little fear by the underwriters that either the Spanish or the American Government will attempt to put into effect any theoretical right to stop neutral vessels on the high seas and selze goods on board belonging to citizens of the enemy's country. Such attempts are not expected to be made, because of the probability of serious international complications, especially should the detained vessel prove to have no enemy's goods in her.

It was estimated yesterday that in the past two weeks marine war risks had been written by the local underwriters upon not less than \$50,000,000 worth of vessels and cargoes. war is necessary, though a good many persons

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Gen. Nelson A. Miles commanding the army, who has just returned from a trip to Cleveland, Buffalo and New York, says he was greatly impressed by the display of patriotism in the cities he visited. There was a patriotism in the cities he visited. There was a general disposition, he thought, among all classes to support the President in any step he might take to settle the differences with Spain. The army, he said, was theroughly equipped in every particular to move at short notice, being so concentrated at the principal posts that it can be transferred to any desired point without delay.

COAST DEFENCE SHIPS.

Senate Committee May Provide for Them in the Rival Bill.

Washington, April 2.-The Senate Naval Committee to-day took up various new propo-sitions contained in the Naval Appropriation bill which was passed in the House late yester day afternoon. After discussing for some time the relative merits of battleships and const defence vessels, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Navy as to the advisability of substituting several vessels o this type for one of the battleships anthorized by the bill. The provision of the bill for a large increase in the number of battleships was concurred in, and in addition steps were taken look ing to an increase in the efficiency of the dock at Port Royal, S. C. The nomination of Civil Engineer Mordeoal T. Endicott to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, with the rank of Commodore, was favora bly recommended to the Senate. The armor

Senators Hanna, Martin, and Chandler, the sub-committee, went to the Navy Department facts before the United States District Attorney to see Secretary Long, but he was at the White House, and they saw Assistant Secretary Roose velt. They expressed to him the desire of th Senate committee to provide for the construction of some coast defence armorciads in add tion to the battleships carried by the House bill. Mr. Roosevelt, in outlining the policy of the naval administration, said it wanted sea going battleships and torpedo-boat destroyers first and most of all, and while it would not be willing to have the number of battleships already provided for decreased, it would wel come some coast defence vessels. The sub-committee explained that there was no intention curtail the number of sea-going battleships in favor of coast defenders, and when they left Mr. Roosevelt it was with the understanding that provision for some coast defence vessels, probably three, would be included in the Naval bill when presented to the Senate.

The argument in favor of coast defence mo

Hornet of one six-pounder and two-fourpounders.

Work on the four other tugs and on the Hawk,
which have all ocen in dry dock since their arrival at the navy yard, is nearing completion. M.
C. D. Borden's yacht the Sovereign arrived
at the navy yesterday afternoon and was
tied up at the coal wharf. She will be examined by the board appointed to recommend
armaments by Commandant Bunce. Word was
received that the big collier Saturn will arrive on Monday.

The shipment of ordnance stores by the Mallory line steamer Comal yesterday consisted of
about 200 cases. The shipments for the past
week have been very heavy in all departments.
Forty enlistments were made on board the
Vermont yesterday, and an equal number of
men was received from the Alliance. Among
the recent re-enlistments is one by an oller in
the crew of the Dolphin named D'Albizo, a
native Spaniard, who, however, is eager for
war.

native Spaniard, who, however, is eager towar.

There was a larger crowd of visitors at the navy yard yesterday than for a long time past. With the increasing number of visitors come a good many who do not know that the Naval Lyceum, which used to occupy the upper floor of the Commandant's headquarters building, was moved to Annapolis six or seven years ago. The yard will be officially open to-day, and the heads of all departments will be at their desks, but the usual Sunday rule against allowing visitors in the yard will be enforced.

Boston Merchants Keep Up the Peace Cry.

BOSTON April 2 .- An emergency meeting of the Boston Associated Board of Trade was held this afternoon and it was unanimously voted to aid the President in his efforts to secure a peaceaid the Fresident in alsemorts to scure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Spain. The
organization represents 5,000 business firms.
This action was telegraphed to the President
and telegrams were also sent to the Massachusetts members of Congress urging them to uphold President McKinley.
The New England Shoe and Leather Assoclation adopted resolutions this afternoon approving President McKinley's course in trying
to effect a peace-bie scittement with Spain. Sec-

retary Long and Speaker Reed were also com-mended.



I Used Crutches

For a long time during my 8 years of suffering from hip disease. I had three running sores on one hip, and every winter was confined to my bed for six or seven weeks. I finally began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has made a perfect cure. I think it saved my life. I am well and hearty, and never have any trouble with my hip. The sores are all healed, and I feel very thankful for Hood's great medicine and earnestly recommend it to all sufferers. OLLIE ARCHER, 139 Dudley St., Dayton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Houd & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills casy to take, casy to buy,



Easter Outfits for Boys and Girls. Some suggestions:



wise, the revers tucked diag-

Parasols for the little ladles are in coaching, ruffield edge, and canopy effects. Does the costume require a plaid parasol, or a Roman stripe, or hemstlehed taffeta? Sticks are in natural wood, or enamelied to match the silk. For the baby there are some exquisite little ones in white, with tinted ruffies.

Gioves are the finishing touch. The girls need a pair of white kid, with white or black attehing, or a pair of those handsome ox-blood walking gloves. Boys are wearing tan or gray suedes. Are the fingers short and thick? or are they long and elender? There are all sizes on our shelves.

Shoes. The Easter Outfit should include and cloth top shoes that are made especially for girls. The boys are wearing patent leathers with kid tops, either lace or but ton. We have all sorts of footwar for the little ones; heels or spring heels, dress shoes, walking shoes—whatever the boy or girl needs.

Baby Cloaks of white Marseilles, trimbed with embroidery and insertion, pink ribbons, and deep plaitings of lace edged swits. There are pretty little reefers of white or red flannel, trimmed with braid, too. Shoes. The Easter Outfit should include a pair of the patent leather vamp and cloth top shoes that are made especially for girls. The boys are wearing patent leathers with kid tops, either lace or button. We have all sorts of footwar for the little ones; heels or spring heels, dress shoes, walking shoes—whatever the boy or girl needs.

Dressy Reefers in blue or brown cloth lined throughout with red taffets, and made with blouse effect. In deep red silk sailor collar extends into wide revers in front, the back tucked crossing the revers typical through the revers typical through the revers typical typi

onally, the shield front showing alternate tucks and rows of red soutache. A long red surah sash falls in front.

or the little ladies are in coachng, ruffiel edge, and canopy

Hate are becoming or unbecoming—just face, the strong face, the manly face, each needs a particular kind of hat: Derby, Alpine, or Telescope, We fit the head and suit the face at the same time.

Neckwear requires thought too. Bows and windsors for the little fellows; teeks, puffs, & four-in-hands for the bigger boys-they are here in every combination of color and quality of silk. Do you want a Roman stripe, a plaie, solid color, or check? Do you need a Roman stripe sash for the girl?



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Leg Ma the bot int the ful the

These are only hints. We've just selected a few of the pretty things to tell about. The outing suits, school suits, every day hats, underwear, stockings, handkerchiefs, collars-all the innumerable things needed to complete the children's wardrobe-are here.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITIA. His Authority to Call It Into Service and Control Ita Movements.

The Army and Navy Journal has reopened the discussion as to whether or not the President has the authority to call into active service as an organization the National Guard, and it quotes some excellent authorities on the sub-Every man between the ages of 18 and 45,

and who is not included in the exemptions pro-vided for by law, is a national militiaman, subject to the orders of the Chief Executive of the nation whenever he thinks proper to issue them. This paper says:
"Col. James M. Rice of Illinois, who has given

much attention to this subject, holds in a letter we have before us that the National Guard is just the kind of organization that was meant in the Constitution by the term militia, and that all members of the National Guard are militiamen. The exemption from service in time of peace provided for by the laws of the United States include, as Col. Rice thinks, 'all but the National Guard;' they having waived exemption by entering the service, are subject to the orders of the President when called for. Col., Rice says: 'Neither he nor the State can so amend the Constitution and laws of the United States that he can be a member of the State militia for his own private ends and the ends of the State, but not a member for national

purposes.'
"Many of these questions were most carefully discussed by the ablest of jurists in the case of Dunne vs. The People, in Vol. 94, Ill. case of Dunne vs. The People, in Vol. 94, th.
Supreme Court Reports, pp. 120 to 141. In
that case the court says, 'Our understanding is
the organization of the active militia (National
Guard) of the State conforms exactly to the
definition usually given of militia.' Authorities to sustain this decision are innumarable,
which is the only reason they are not cited here.
Whatever the respective States have made their
organized militia to be, that is the militia that
the President may call into the service of the
United States, and he can call no other. That

the President may call into the service of the United States, and he can call no other. That in my State is the National Guard.

"Some of our correspondents advise us that constitutional lawyers do not agree with us. So much the worse for the constitutional lawyers. We remember that these interpreters of the Constitution, North and South, during our civil war, leid that pretty much everything that was done was unconstitutional—but it was done, all the same. The precedents from England of two or three centuries ago, which we have seen cited, have no application. Saids from the fact that they are out of date, they cannot apply to laws enseted by the American Congress, and clearly interpreted by the Saippreme Court of the United States."

Another point in the discussion is that of the authority of the President to send the militia could only be used after they had formally volunteered for such services. The Army and Nary Journal says that there is no such provision in the statutes and that when the militia passes into the service of the United States it comes under the Milliary law, and that it is solely within the discretion of the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief to determine what it shall do and where it shall go. The paper says:

"It is held that in a matter which the law con-

tional Commander-in-Chief to determine what it shall do and where it shall go. The paper says:

"It is held that in a matter which the law confides to the pure discretion of the Executive, the decision of the President or proper head of a department on any question of fact involved is conclusive and is not subject to review by any authority in the United States. If the President calls the militia and if he or an officer acting in his name decides that in order to repei invasion it is necessary to send militiamen out of the country, who is to review that conclusion of fact! We again repeat, therefore, that eace in the service, militiamen are subject in all respects to the same control as the men of the regular army. In the case of Fleming v. Page, 9 Howard, 603,615, it was decided that the President as Commander-in-Chief is authorized to direct the movements of the land and naval forces placed by law under his command, and to employ them in the manner he may decom most effectual to harass and conquer and subdue the enoury. He may invade the hostile country and subject it to the sovereignty and authority of the United States."

These conclusions of the Army and Navy Journal agree with the opinions of the best-informed army officers who have been quoted recently on this subject, although for many years National Guardsmen have asserted that they were enlisted for service in their own State alone, and that any service outside of the State must be purely voluntary.

ACTIVITY IN NEWPORT. Tests Made of the Efficiency of the New Yorpedo Boats Gwin and Talbot.

NEWFORT, R. I., April 2.—There was much activity in the waters of Narragansett Bay today when torpedo hoats were plying here and there, tuning up for actual service. The Talbot, there, tuning up for actual service. The Talhot, not yet commissioned, went to Coddington Cove and there spent the afternoon in manœuvres. Several torpedoes were fired, and all shots were very successful. Both the Talbot and Gwin expect orders to join the fleet at Key West. The torpedo boat Stilletto went up the bay to the testing station at Tiverton, where everything is being rushed in the testing of the new Whitehead torpedoes lately received from the Blas Works at Brooklyn. At night the seamen gunners of the torpedo station spent the time in searchlight practice.

Monitor Officers Start for League Island BOSTON, April 2.-Lieut. Henry B. Sears of Lynn, Lieut, Jenness K. Dexter of Springfield, Lynn, Lieut. Jenness K. Bexter of Springheid, Lieut. Porter, commanding the Third Boston Division, and Lieut, Dillaway, commanding the Second Boston Division of the Naval Brigade, who are to be the executive and navigating officers of the Catskill and Lohigh, left complet for the League Island Navy Yard. The rest of the detail will probably start early in the week.

Ex-Confederates Cheer Ges. Lee's Name LEXINGTON, Ky., April 2.-Gen, Fitzhugh Lee was praised as a true represent tive of the United States at Havana by Kentucky Confederate veterans at a meeting here at noon. A dozen speakers alluded to Gen. Lee, and each time the applause was deafening. The meeting was for the rediccion of officers.



You will enjoy the play all the more if your clothes fit well and are becoming.

Prince Albert with striped trousers is the leader this Season. We have a special line of fine imported vicuna thibets for coat and vest, including English striped worsted for trousers, suit to order \$23.00. Our top coat made of covert cloth at \$18.00, lined with silk, is exceptional value.

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New Spring Lines Patent Leathers and

than get cheap patent leather, you'll save worry leather, you'll save and loss by doing it. We use only the choicest Patent Leathers. We know how to get every

Better polish up the calf

possible excellence into the shoes made from it. French, Shriner & Urner,

152, 1263, 1455 Broadway.

After April 15th new store at 865 Broadway, cor. Franklin st. BROOKI, Y 3-307 and 506 Fulton 84. PHILAD PHIA-728 Chestnut St.

YALE DIPLOMAS AT ONCE To All Those Seniors Who May Go to War

Agninst Spn:n. New Haven, April 2 .- An official statement was made by the Yole faculty to-day that the university would give diplomas to all seniors who were required to leave college before few Yale undergraduates belong to local military companies. The decisive vote by the faculty on this question will not be taken until war is decisived.

Dean Wright of the academic department said this afternoon that he expected all colleges would take the step. All dides in 1861. The Yale faculty have tound that some of the undergraduates enrelied in New Haven military companies have not notified their parents. They will be required to do so at once. graduation to full unlitary obligations. A

Connecticut Naval Reserves Ready to Become a Federal Vorce.

New Haves, Conn., April 2.—After a conference between Commander Buckland of the Connecticut Naval Battation and Gov. Lorrin Cooks here last noist, it was decided to notify President McK nier that the naval militia were ready to no longer by regarded as State troops, but as a notional naval organization at the full disposal of the Government. This decision was telegraphed to Washington that morning. Commander Buckland also notified the War and Navy departments that the Connecticut bashalion was ready to be called out. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.-After a confer-